

Science – Text Structures

DIRECTIONS: Read each item, and then answer the question about relationships.

Read the scrambled paragraph below. Then answer the pattern of organization question. (Suggestion: If you are not sure of the pattern, figure out the proper order for the sentences. Then decide on the pattern of organization.)

Scrambled paragraph A:

1. Or if you associate a certain group with a particular talent, you may be disappointed when a member of that group cannot do what you expect.
2. For instance, if you believe that a particular group is pushy, you will automatically judge someone who belongs to that group to be pushy—without waiting to see what that person is really like.
3. Stereotyping is holding a set of beliefs about the personal nature of a group of people.
4. It can greatly interfere with our making accurate judgments about others.

1. Circle the pattern of organization of the scrambled paragraph.

- a. Contrast
- b. Comparison
- c. Cause and effect
- d. Definition and example

Read the scrambled paragraph below. Then complete the statement about the paragraph. (Suggestion: If you are not sure of the pattern, figure out the proper order for the sentences. Then decide on the pattern of organization.)

Scrambled paragraph B:

1. Also, by the ninth grade, one child in six will have tried marijuana, and one in three will have experimented with alcohol.
2. Last, and worst of all, is the fact that the suicide rate for young people under fifteen has tripled since 1960.
3. Because of peer pressure, some children begin smoking while they are still in grade school.
4. Stresses of the modern world severely affect today's children.

2. The paragraph lists

- a. points of contrast.
- b. points of comparison.
- c. effects.
- d. examples of a defined term.

DIRECTIONS: Read each item, and then answer the question about relationships.

C. (1) When life inflicts setbacks and tragedies on optimists, they weather those storms better than pessimists do. (2) Optimists look on the bright side. (3) After a setback, they pick up the pieces and start again. (4) On the other hand, pessimists give up and fall into depression. (5) With their ability to spring back, optimists achieve more at work and in school. (6) Optimists have better physical health and may even live longer. (7) However, even when things go well for pessimists, they are haunted by fears of catastrophe.

3. The passage mainly

- a. defines and illustrates the terms "optimist" and "pessimist."
- b. shows similarities between optimists and pessimists.
- c. shows differences between optimists and pessimists.
- d. explains the causes of optimism and pessimism.

D. (1) Cults are religious movements that represent a new or different religious tradition, whereas churches and sects represent the prevailing tradition in a society. (2) From this point of view, all religions begin as cult movements. (3) Early on, today's great world faiths were most assuredly regarded as weird, crazy, foolish, and sinful; they were typically treated with hostility. (4) For example, Roman intellectuals in the first century laughed at the notion that a messiah and his tiny flock in Palestine, an obscure corner of the empire, posed a threat to the mighty pagan temples. (5) But from an obscure cult movement, Christianity arose. (6) Other established religions, including Islam and Buddhism, were once cults. (7) Today they inspire hundreds of millions of faithful followers.

4. The main pattern of is

- a. cause and effect.
- b. contrast.
- c. comparison.
- d. definition and example.

E. (1) People often feel that domestic cats and their larger relatives, the jungle cats, are very different. (2) In reality, however, cats at home and cats in the wild have many traits in common. (3) Both have eyes suited for night vision, and both prefer to sleep by day and move about at night. (4) Also, just as pet cats use their tails to keep their balance and to signal emotions, so do lions and other large cats. (5) In addition, both kinds of cats can leap great distances. (6) Pet cats are often found on top of bookcases or refrigerators. (7) Similarly, the puma, the champion jumper of the cat family, has been known to jump twenty feet up and forty feet ahead. (8) Finally, little cats are not the only ones that purr; the cheetah, puma, and snow leopard all purr when content.

5. This paragraph mainly

- a. defines and illustrates the term cat.
- b. shows similarities between domestic cats and jungle cats.
- c. contrasts domestic cats with jungle cats.
- d. explains the effects of different environments on domestic and jungle cats.

F. (1) One of the most important—and overlooked—effects of the discovery of the New World was the introduction of new foods into Europe. (2) Potatoes, peanuts, peppers, tomatoes, and corn are just a few of the many crops that had not existed in Europe prior to Columbus's first voyage. (3) These crops, long domesticated

by Native Americans, caused an enormous increase in Europe's food supply. (4) Because of the sudden availability of food, the population of Europe rapidly expanded. (5) Germany, England, and Ireland, for example, experienced vast population growth due to the potato, a plant originally from South America. (6) In the late 1500s, China also experienced a population boom largely as a result of huge crops of corn. (7) Today, the impact of these plants still influences the world. (8) About one third of the world's food crops are plants that are from the Americas and domesticated by Native Americans.

6. The main pattern of organization is

- a. definition-example.
- b. cause and effect.
- c. comparison.
- d. contrast.

G. (1) Why do people have differing needs for achievement? (2) One researcher found that the need for achievement is related to parental attitudes. (3) Parents who are high achievers themselves usually demand independence from their children. (4) The children must become self-reliant at a relatively early age. (5) As a result, the children develop a sense of confidence and find enjoyment in their own achievements. (6) On the other hand, parents who have low needs for achievement are more protective of their children. (7) They help their children perform everyday tasks, such as dressing and feeding, far more than necessary. (8) The consequence is that children are less independent and often have low achievement needs.

7. The paragraph

- a. defines and illustrates *achievement*.
- b. compares two types of parents and their effects.
- c. contrasts two types of parents and their effects.

H. (1) Instead of firing workers at times of hardship, some companies slice a few hours off everybody's workweek and pay. (2) Sharing work in this manner has positive effects on workers and the company. (3) Workers are less anxious about being unemployed and feel they are part of a community of people working together. (4) In addition, quality remains high because the company retains all of its experienced workers, rather than firing them to save money. (5) Consequently, because they are fully staffed, companies that have instituted work sharing are better equipped to meet increased demand when business recovers. (6) Also, when times get brighter, workers are more willing to put in long hours for a company that helped them through a tough spell.

8. The main organizational patterns are list of items and

- a. definition and example.
- b. cause and effect.
- c. comparison.
- d. contrast.

I. (1) Today's divorce rate is nearly 300 percent higher than it was in 1965. (2) Why the sudden increase? (3) One reason is that today there is greater social acceptance of divorce. (4) This increased tolerance has resulted

from a relaxation of negative attitudes toward divorce among religious denominations. (5) Although divorce is still seen as unfortunate, it is no longer treated as a sin by most religious leaders. (6) An increase in family income has also led to the rise in divorce rates. (7) As couples acquire more wealth, they are more likely to be able to afford the cost of divorce proceedings. (8) Finally, as society provides greater opportunities for women, more and more wives are becoming less dependent on their husbands—both economically and emotionally. (9) Consequently, they are more likely to leave if their marriage seems hopeless.

9. The organizational patterns of the paragraph are list of items and

- a. definition and example.
- b. comparison and/or contrast.
- c. cause and effect.

Mastery Test 4

DIRECTIONS: Read each item, and then answer the question about relationships.

A. (1) Today's divorce rate is nearly 300 percent higher than it was in 1965. (2) Why the sudden increase? (3) One reason is that today there is greater social acceptance of divorce. (4) This increased tolerance has resulted from a relaxation of negative attitudes toward divorce among religious denominations. (5) Although divorce is still seen as unfortunate, it is no longer treated as a sin by most religious leaders. (6) An increase in family income has also led to the rise in divorce rates. (7) As couples acquire more wealth, they are more likely to be able to afford the cost of divorce proceedings. (8) Finally, as society provides greater opportunities for women, more and more wives are becoming less dependent on their husbands—both economically and emotionally. (9) Consequently, they are more likely to leave if their marriage seems hopeless.

1. Which outline best represents the information in the paragraph?

a. **Main idea:** Today's divorce rate is almost 300 percent higher than the 1965 divorce rate.

- 1. Relaxation of negative attitudes in religious denominations
- 2. Divorce no longer treated as a sin
- 3. Couples can now afford divorce

b. **Main idea:** Several reasons account for the sudden increase in the divorce rate.

- 1. Today's divorce rate is almost 300 percent higher than the rate in 1965
- 2. Greater social acceptance of divorce
- 3. Greater opportunities for women (who are thus less dependent on their husbands)

c. **Main idea:** Several reasons account for the sudden increase in the divorce rate.

- 1. Greater social acceptance of divorce
- 2. Increase in family income
- 3. Greater opportunities for women (who are thus less dependent on their husbands)

d. **Main idea:** Several reasons account for the sudden increase in the divorce rate.

- 1. Greater social acceptance of divorce
- 2. Increase in family income
- 3. More marriages seem hopeless to wives

B. (1) Animal development usually proceeds down one of two quite different paths: indirect development or direct development. (2) In indirect development, the juvenile animal that hatches from the egg differs significantly from the adult, as a caterpillar differs from a butterfly. (3) Animals with indirect development typically produce huge numbers of eggs, and each egg has only a small amount of yolk. (4) The yolk nourishes the developing embryo during a rapid transformation into a small, sexually immature feeding stage called a larva.

(5) Other animals, including such diverse groups as reptiles, birds, mammals, and land snails, show direct development, in which the newborn animal, or juvenile, is a sexually immature, miniature version of the adult. (6) These juveniles are typically much larger than larvae, and consequently need much more nourishment before emerging into the world. (7) Two ways of providing such nourishment have evolved: large eggs containing large amounts of yolk (like an ostrich's egg, which weighs several pounds) or nourishing the developing embryo within the body of the mother. (8) Either way, providing food for directly developing embryos places great demands on the mother, and relatively few offspring are produced.

2. The organizational pattern of the passage is

- a. comparison.
- b. contrast.
- c. cause and effect.

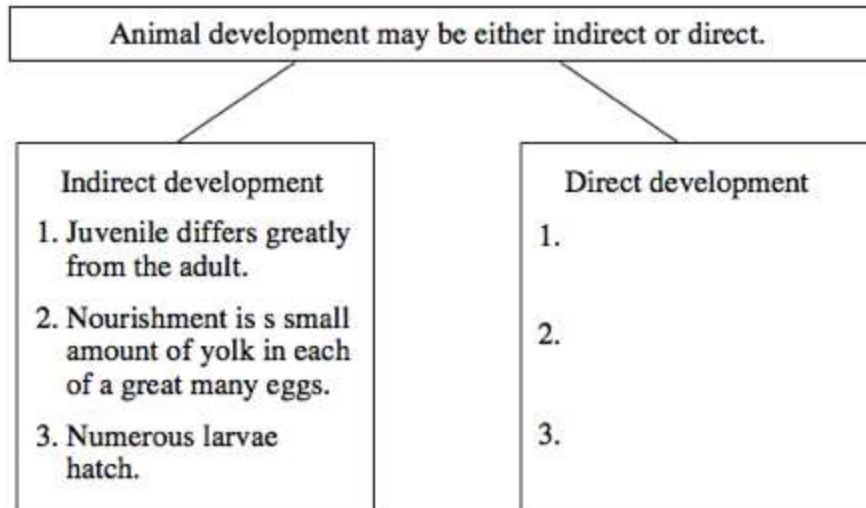
Mastery Test 4

DIRECTIONS: Read each item, and then answer the question about relationships.
--

(1) Animal development usually proceeds down one of two quite different paths: indirect development or direct development. (2) In indirect development, the juvenile animal that hatches from the egg differs significantly from the adult, as a caterpillar differs from a butterfly. (3) Animals with indirect development typically produce huge numbers of eggs, and each egg has only a small amount of yolk. (4) The yolk nourishes the developing embryo during a rapid transformation into a small, sexually immature feeding stage called a larva.

(5) Other animals, including such diverse groups as reptiles, birds, mammals, and land snails, show direct development, in which the newborn animal, or juvenile, is a sexually immature, miniature version of the adult. (6) These juveniles are typically much larger than larvae, and consequently need much more nourishment before emerging into the world. (7) Two ways of providing such nourishment have evolved: large eggs containing large amounts of yolk (like an ostrich's egg, which weighs several pounds) or nourishing the developing embryo within the body of the mother. (8) Either way, providing food for directly developing embryos places great demands on the mother, and relatively few offspring are produced.

D10. Which answer best completes the map of this textbook passage?



a.

1. Reptiles, birds, mammals, and land snails show direct development
2. Nourishment is either large amounts of yolk or within the mother's body
3. Relatively few offspring are produced

b.

1. Juvenile is a sexually immature miniature version of the adult
2. Nourishment is either large amounts of yolk or within the mother's body
3. Relatively few offspring are produced

c.

1. Juvenile is a sexually immature miniature version of the adult
2. Yolk nourishes developing embryo
3. Food needs place great demands on the mother's body

d.

1. Very different from indirect development
2. Large egg with large amounts of yolk
3. Nourishment received from the mother's body

(1) An infomercial is a televised commercial message lasting approximately thirty minutes and used to sell a product by convincing viewers that they must have this product. (2) Kitchen products such as a food dehydrator and a juice extractor are successful goods shown on infomercials. (3) Other examples of products that have made it big on infomercials include a cleaning solution that promises to clean any household surface safely and inexpensively, and a similar product that claims it will shine and polish your car with next to no effort. (4) Infomercials can be very convincing, but viewers are wise to remember the Latin term caveat emptor: Let the buyer beware!

A1. The main pattern of organization is

a. list of items.

b. comparison and/or contrast.

c. definition and example.

(1) Bats have some fascinating characteristics. (2) For one thing, they are the only mammals that truly fly. (3) Furthermore, they are the only animals that roost hanging upside down. (4) Insect-eating bats have astonishing hearing. (5) Some can hear individual insects walk or flutter their wings. (6) Most insect-eating bats use echo-location to catch insects at night: the bats emit squeaks (too high-pitched for us to hear) that bounce off insects and surrounding objects and echo back, enabling them to follow a moth's zigzag flight or distinguish, say, a mosquito from a gnat. (7) Bats are so adept at locating insects that a single bat may eat several thousand within one night.

B3. The main pattern of organization of the selection is

a. list of items.

b. time order.

c. comparison and/or contrast.

(1) The flamingo obtains its food through an unusual method. (2) First, it stomps on the ground underwater, using its large webbed feet to churn up food, such as seeds, blue-green algae and crustaceans, from the muddy bottom. (3) Next, it puts its head into the water so that its beak can collect the particles. (4) Then, using its spiny tongue as a pump, it draws the food past special finger-like projections inside its beak. (5) These projections, called lamellae, act as strainers to separate the bird's meal from the water before it swallows.

C5. The main pattern of organization of the selection is

a. definition and example.

b. time order.

c. comparison and/or contrast.

(1) For hundreds of years, women were not allowed to sing in church or on the stage; consequently, young boys would sing the high parts. (2) Unfortunately, when the boys reached puberty, their voices would change. (3) By the 1700s, some enterprising Italians came up with a solution to preserve a boy's voice. (4) If the boy was castrated, then he could never go through puberty, and therefore his voice would never change. (5) It was said that these singers, known as the castrati, had voices that could make the angels in heaven cry. (6) Although the Church forbade castration, the voices of the castrati were highly prized at church services. (7) The golden age of this cruel custom began to fade during the 1800s, mostly because it became socially acceptable for women to sing professionally.

D7. The main patterns of organization of the selection are time order and

a. list of items.

b. comparison and/or contrast.

c. cause and effect.

(1) Because they are similar in size, density, and location (second and third planets from the sun) Venus and Earth have been called "the twin planets." (2) In reality, the two planets radically differ. (3) Earth has climates ranging from subfreezing to tropical. (4) Venus, however, has only one surface temperature: 864°F, hot enough to melt lead. (5) Nearly three-fourths of the Earth's surface is water. (6) In contrast, Venus has no surface water. (7) Unlike Earth, Venus has no magnetic field. (8) Earth's clouds are composed of water droplets and ice

crystals, but Venus's clouds consist mainly of sulfuric acid. (9) Although Earth's atmosphere is primarily nitrogen (77%) and oxygen (21%), Venus's is overwhelmingly carbon dioxide (96%), with relatively small amounts of nitrogen (3.5%) and oxygen (less than 0.5%). (10) Perhaps the most important difference between the two planets is this: Venus is devoid of life.

E9. The main patterns of organization of the selection are list of items and

- a. cause and effect.
- b. time order.
- c. comparison and/or contrast.

DIRECTIONS: The following selections use **two** patterns of organization. Read each passage and decide which two patterns of organization it uses. Then click on the answer you have chosen.

1. (1) Dinosaurs did not become extinct—not all of them, that is. (2) Most scientists who study fossils now believe that some small, predatory dinosaurs called theropods evolved into birds. (3) In a number of striking ways, birds resemble their probable dinosaur ancestors. (4) Like theropods, birds have light, hollow bones (crucial to bird flight). (5) Theropod forelimbs could pivot similarly to bird wings. (6) Theropods stood erect on two feet, with their ankles held above the ground. (7) Birds stand the same way. (8) Also, theropods had four toes on each foot: three front toes pointing forward and one rear toe pointing backward. (9) So do many birds. (10) Claws are another shared feature. (11) In addition, like all other dinosaurs, theropods laid eggs. (12) Some even had feathers.

The main patterns of organization of the selection are

- a. definition-example and cause-effect.
- b. cause-effect and list of items.
- c. comparison and list of items.

2. (1) Your home is "private territory"—space used by an individual or group for an extended period of time. (2) Your "secondary territory" is any space (such as a classroom) that you use regularly but share with others. (3) Finally, "public territory" is space that is not owned by anyone, but claimed on a first-come, first-served basis. (4) A seat in a waiting room is an example of public territory.

The main patterns of organization of the selection are

- a. definition-example and list of items.
- b. definition-example and cause-effect.
- c. time order and comparison.

3. (1) The aging of our population will have far-reaching implications for what life will be like in the years to come. (2) For one thing, society will need to provide many support services to the frail elderly, because many of them will have outlived their savings and will not be able to pay for their own care. (3) Moreover, as the over-65 population becomes more influential at the polls and in the marketplace, we're likely to see changes in governmental programs, in television programming, in new products, in housing patterns, in population shifts from state to state, and so forth. (4) The effects of this change are virtually infinite.

The main patterns of organization of the selection are

- a. definition-example and time order.
- b. comparison and time order.

c. list of items and cause-effect.

4. (1) George Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas morning might never have happened if not for John Honeyman, an American spy working in Trenton. (2) In a clever plan he devised with Washington, Honeyman first faked being captured and interrogated by the Americans. (3) Washington then arranged for Honeyman to escape. (4) After returning to Trenton, Honeyman entertained his friends in the British military command with his tale of capture and escape. (5) He told them that he was able to escape only because the American army was weak and undisciplined, and that they wouldn't be able to attack Trenton until spring, if ever. (6) Thus, Washington caught the enemy sleeping off their Christmas Eve celebration, and the result was an important victory.

The main patterns of organization of the selection are

a. definition-example and cause-effect.

b. time order and cause-effect.

c. comparison and list of items.

5. (1) In the book *He Says, She Says*, Lillian Glass shows that, in general, men and women communicate differently. (2) They differ in their body language, facial expressions, displayed emotions, language, and favored topics of conversation. (3) While men gesture away from their body and often sit with outstretched limbs, women gesture toward their bodies and usually sit with their arms and legs held close. (4) Men lean back when listening, but women lean forward. (5) While listening, women tend to smile and nod. (6) In contrast, men tend to frown and squint. (7) Women laugh and cry more than men. (8) On the other hand, men shout and curse more than women. (9) Less polite than women, men are more inclined to mumble and interrupt. (10) Women offer more compliments and apologies. (11) Women's speech is more formal and correct than men's, containing less slang and less faulty grammar. (12) Men especially like to joke, talk about their activities, and discuss sports. (13) Women, however, prefer to talk about their feelings and discuss relationships.

The main patterns of organization of the selection are

a. list of items and comparison.

b. time order and contrast.

c. list of items and contrast.